

HOLD SUGAR HERE, HOOVER REQUEST

Urges Philadelphia Refineries to Put Check on Exports

WAITING CUBAN CROP

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. The sugar refiners of America have been called to Washington for a conference with the food administration September 5.

Definite and immediate steps to conserve the sugar supply in Philadelphia were taken today when all of the big refineries and houses dealing in sugar have received a letter from George M. Rolph, Herbert Hoover's assistant in the food administration, in charge of the sugar situation.

Under normal conditions the exportation of sugar from this port is enormous. Mr. Rolph requests all dealers patriotically to refrain from letting any sugar get out of this country until the big sugar crop arrives from Cuba.

The letter reads: You will oblige the Food Administration if you will decline to accept any more orders for export sugar until after the new Cuban crop begins to arrive.

Your compliance with this request will be much appreciated. The refiners will comply with the request. Mr. Hoover has been accused of partiality toward our allies, one sugar man said in commenting on the request.

ARMY NAVY GAME MAY BE STAGED AT OLD PENN

University Has Standing Invitation and Daniels Is Inclined to Favor Contest

Hope that the Army and Navy football game may be played in Philadelphia this season was revived today by the announcement of Secretary of the Navy Daniels that he favors a clash on the gridiron between the middles and cadets this fall.

"The teams have a standing invitation by the Army and Navy Committee of the University of Pennsylvania to use Franklin Field," said George E. Nitzsche, recorder of the University, today.

Major Maylin J. Pickering, graduate manager of University of Pennsylvania athletics, said the University would be glad to have the Army and Navy boys here as its guests, and hoped that if the game is played the teams would receive the standing invitation and use Franklin Field.

GOVERNOR'S SON TO ASK EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT

G. Edwin Brumbaugh Declares His Wife's Dependency Impels Him to Seek Freedom

G. Edwin Brumbaugh, son of Governor Brumbaugh, who has been drafted into the new national army, at his home at Gwynedd, said today that he would seek exemption because his wife was dependent upon him for support.

PEACH MARKET GLUTTED

Tomatoes Also Quoted Cheap—Fish Catches Light

Markets and stores of the city are glutted with peaches, according to this afternoon's report of the food commission of the Philadelphia Home Defense Committee. The prices quoted range from \$1 per five-eighths basket down to twenty cents a basket wholesale.

A. D. FERRIS'S FUNERAL MONDAY

Former Dramatic and Music Editor to Be Buried With Solemn High Mass

The funeral of A. Duroso Ferris, late dramatic and musical editor of the Evening Telegraph, will take place Monday morning. Solemn high requiem mass will be celebrated at 9 o'clock at the Church of St. Francis de Sales, Forty-ninth street and Springfield avenue.

Dr. Fought Commissioned Lieutenant Dr. F. N. Fought, of Sixty-eighth and Woodland avenue, has been commissioned lieutenant in the medical section of the 3888 Central Postal Directory, United States Army, and has left for Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.

PLACE OF WOMEN DISCUSSED BY A NOVELIST AND A FEMINIST

ENDOWMENT FOR MOTHERHOOD AND SELF-SUPPORT FOR GIRLS

Two Problems Discussed by Kathleen Norris in Her Story of the Life of a California Family

"I SUPPOSE," said Doctor McFabre, "if our women were economically independent fewer drafted men would be claiming exemption on the ground that they had their families to support."

"That would depend entirely on what you mean by economic independence," Dick Owen remarked. "In my reading of the subject I have gathered that the demand for economic independence for women is made chiefly for the benefit of wives. It has been suggested that they receive wages. The wage-payer, of course, would be the husband. Now, doctor, if the husbands went to war and their income ceased, how could they continue to pay wages to their wives?"

Before Doctor McFabre had time to reply Owen exclaimed: "Hello! There's Ames in uniform. So he decided to be a soldier after all."



KATHLEEN NORRIS

of Dorothy coming from the opposite direction. As they walked up to the house she was beaming upon him with admiration for his fine figure written over her features. A uniform and a few setting-up exercises make a great difference in the looks of a man, as we have discovered recently.

"You are looking well, Mr. Ames," she was saying. "The soldier clothes are most becoming. I didn't know you could look so well."

"I am glad you like them, Dorothy," Miss Owen, he confessed with evident pleasure. "You may call me Dorothy if you want to," she conceded as she let him help her up the steps. She was blushing rosy through her tan when we greeted her. She had just returned from the mountains.

"I see that Dorothy approves of you at last, Cabot," said his uncle. "Do you, Dorothy?" Ames asked quickly. "We were talking about wages for wives, Dorothy," said her brother, coming to her relief. "Doctor McFabre is inclined to believe that they should be paid. You are a woman. What is your opinion?"

"Wages!" she exclaimed. "It seems to me that if you should put the relations of a husband and a wife on a financial basis it would take all the beauty out of them."

"Good for you!" This from Ames. "I have just been reading a book," said I, "in which it is suggested, not that wages be paid to wives, but that the State pay them for bearing children and make an allowance for each child. The figure mentioned is \$300 a year to be paid presumably until the child is old enough to work."

"Where would that money come from?" asked Owen. "From the State?"

"I wonder if the author knows what the State is," Owen went on. "I do not suppose he or she has ever thought that the State is only you and I multiplied by a few millions. Let's see how the plan would work out."

He figured a minute or two on the margin of his newspaper.

"About 45,000 babies are born every year in Philadelphia," he said. "At \$300 apiece this would take \$13,500,000, and as the babies would have to receive the subvention till they were fifteen years old—no child can work under fifteen—the annual charge to the city would ultimately be \$202,500,000. Some of the babies would die. Let us suppose that the annual charge was \$165,000,000. This is ten times the amount raised by taxation at present for city purposes, exclusive of education. It would increase the tax rate from \$1 on every \$100 of valuation to \$11. It would increase the taxes for city purposes on a \$4000 house from \$40 a year to \$440. It would more than double the rent of every house and apartment."

"Yes," interrupted Doctor McFabre, "but it would be paid back to the families with young children."

of all children, regardless of the economic status of the parents, its purpose being to encourage child bearing and the creation of healthy citizens."

"What economist is responsible for the suggestion?" Owen wanted to know. "Kathleen Norris," said I. "I do not think she would call herself an economist. She is a novelist who would perhaps be willing to call herself a sociologist, for she has written two or three sociological novels. One deals with the divorce question, another with the servant problem and a third with the importance of living within one's income. Her latest novel, 'Martie, the Unconquered,' in which she proposes endowment of motherhood, is a study in the question of self-support for girls. She deals with a family of three sisters, one of whom had been jilted and was becoming an old maid. The two younger girls had a terror of spinsterhood. Their family did nothing to train them for self-support and also did nothing to make them socially pleasing to the young men of the town. One of the sisters married a sort of a laborer because she would rather have him for a husband than remain unmarried. Her babies—she had four of them—are endowed by an old physician, a friend of the family who wishes to make an experiment in sociology. The husband himself finally studies medicine and rises in the world. The other sister, Martie, after a love affair that came to naught, had a quarrel with her father and ran away to earn her own living as a nurse maid, but instead married a cheap actor. The marriage was not a success and after a time the husband dies. The novel leaves Martie as a sub-editor of a woman's magazine in New York. She had fled there from her California home because just on the eve of her marriage to the richest man in town a New York man who loved her had come to see her and she had discovered that she loved him. There could be no marriage, however, as he was divorced and she was a Catholic."

"It must be a pretty dull story with so much economics in it," said Ames. "But it isn't dull. Dorothy would like it and so would Doctor McFabre. Mrs. Norris has the story-telling gift and she has achieved the art of creating the illusion of reality so that you get the impression that she is describing actual persons and events that happened while she was looking on. Characters like hers can be found in every American community. And families in which the girls are allowed to grow up to drift into marriage, if fortunate, and to remain old maids if an eligible man fails to appear, are common. Everyone knows a Martie who faces life with courage after having made a failure. Many widowed Marties are courageously supporting their children and doing their best to recover from the effects of the wreck from which they might have been saved by their parents. The purpose of Mrs. Norris is to prevent such wrecks if possible. Her remedy is economic."

"She doesn't go deeply enough," said Owen. "Social wrecks of this kind are due to spiritual rather than to economic causes."

"Yes, I think that is true as a general proposition," said I. "But after all, if the economic problem were solved it would be easier for the spiritual forces to work."

GEORGE W. DOUGLAS.

MARTIE, THE UNCONQUERED, by Kathleen Norris, illustrated by Henry Rathkin. Garden City: Doubleday, Page & Co. \$1.50.

Heart of the Balkan Mystery

Demetra Vaka, a Greek woman transplanted to America, brings not only first hand historical and social knowledge but her consideration of the influence and status of the Balkans in the present world war, but also her own experiences and reactions to the comprehensive tour through and intensive study of the cockpit of Europe. This trip was taken through Albania, Montenegro, Serbia, Rumania and Bulgaria. Demetra Vaka, a woman of letters, was on an official mission from Constantinople.

Her chief interest was with the Balkan women, but she made shrewd observations of the politics of ethnological potpourri at one of its seething periods.

This is more than a travel book—it is a keenly observed and carefully presented analysis of the moods, temperaments and customs of heterogeneous peoples. The picturesque in scenery and the unusual in customs are simply a background for matter of more substance. The book throws considerable light on the underlying currents which have met in opposition in the Balkans and turned all the world into a martial arena.

An Unidentified Dorsey

George A. Dorsey, described by his publishers as "an American scientist and journalist who has traveled widely in Europe, Asia and Africa," has written a novel. There is a George Amos Dorsey, of Chicago, whom this description fits. He is a man of science, who conducted an anthropological expedition to South America for the Chicago Exposition. He has traveled in China, Japan, India and Australia. He has studied the immigration problem in Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Serbia for the Chicago Tribune. He has been professor of anthropology in the University of Chicago and curator of anthropological museums. He was born in 1868 and is, therefore, forty-nine years old; but when the publishers are asked whether the Dorsey, of Chicago, is the Dorsey who has written a first novel they are silent. If the two Dorseys are identical an interesting parallel could be drawn between the American who has made an excursion into fiction on the verge of fifty and William DeMorgan, who achieved fame as a novelist when he was fifteen years old. Dorsey's novel, "Young Low," is a literary achievement of no mean order. The early part of it contains a picture of rural life in Central Ohio in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries which is remarkable for its realism. The Chicago Dorsey lived in that part of Ohio and was graduated from Denison University. The novelist Dorsey describes a college which those familiar with Denison will recognize. The novel is full of local color with which the Chicago Dorsey is familiar. Whoever wrote the book, it is a human document of unusual interest. It is the story of the life of an American who spent his early years in the West, and whose knowledge of the forces of life and

generation ago and still too common. He finally falls in love with a married woman and lives in her house as tutor to her children until the death of her husband. There are not many novels like this in English. It is necessary to look to France, where they do not practice the Anglo-Saxon reticence, to find its like. It should be interesting to students of sociology, for it is such a concrete illustration of the forces which could make, if we may believe what the social investigators tell us. Yet, in spite of its literary excellence and its truthfulness, it is not profitable reading for the average man or woman.

YOUNG LOW, by George A. Dorsey. New York: George H. Doran Company, \$1.50.

FALLING IN LOVE WITH HER HUSBAND

The Unique Motive of a Pleasant Little Story by Gelett Burgess

A stranger in a company of Philadelphia was introduced a winter or two ago to a distinguished lawyer. The stranger remarked that he knew the lawyer very well by reputation.

"You must be mistaken," said the lawyer. "It is my wife that you know. I'm Mrs. Hope's husband."



GELETT BURGESS

Hope's husband." Mr. Hope was not content to be blanketed by his wife. It hurt him to find himself ignored in society or mentioned only as the husband of his wife. She was a successful novelist and had achieved her success through the training of her husband. As and when Mrs. Hope was a woman and part as a writer. Her new interests seemed to wear her from her home and her husband. Mr. Hope set about winning her back. He wrote her a series of love letters under an assumed name and continued his attentions in this way for about a year. She welcomed the letters and answered them. The writer of them interested her and she finally fell in love with him. Hope, however, was afraid to reveal himself as the writer of the letters. He counteracted in a most dramatic manner and the story ends pleasantly.

Mr. Burgess has created in Mrs. Hope a most delightful character. She is a self-respecting lady, sincere and honest. When her husband tries to meet her in a respondent, even if the meeting should wreck her home, she tells her husband about it in an interview which reveals the purity of her soul. The book is an entertaining dramatic manner and the story ends pleasantly.

For the first time in five years the Atlantic Monthly is printing a novel. The first installment—the story is called "The

My Country

It is not impossible that such a situation as that which George Rothwell Browne in his "My Country" cleverly depicts may have its counterpart in actual fact. The war that has involved America shall have progressed to the point which finds our new national army and sea fighters doing their bit in making the world safe for democracy. Here is a novel, described by its publishers as the first to come out of our conflict with German atrocity, that breathes patriotism from the opening chapters until the curtain falls on the triumph of American chivalry over Teutonic intrigue and treacherous duplicity. "My Country" is the significant title of Mr. Browne's rattling yarn. In engaging fashion he presents the picture of a German widower arriving in this country some twenty-odd years ago, accompanied by his twin boys, Wilhelm and Karl, and imbued with all the lovable qualities of his race when the natural instinct is not obliterated by the brutalizing influence that brought about the present world cataclysm. The old German, as countless thousands of his fellow countrymen have done in the last century, enters into the spirit of his new home, becomes a loyal citizen of the United States, and in his deathbed leaves to his sons his naturalization papers, with the admonition that they regard the document as their most cherished heritage. One of the boys enthusiastically follows the parental injunction, but his twin brother remains German in thought and action. We see one of the youths enter the academy at Annapolis and work his way upward until he becomes a naval strategist of international celebrity; the other goes back to Germany after his father's death and becomes equally distinguished in the Kaiser's navy. Then comes the trump of war, and the brothers are engaged on opposite sides. There is a "girl in the case" of course, and she has gone back to the Fatherland with Karl, for family reasons, although fondly beloved by Wilhelm, who has transformed his Christian name into John, and more distinctly American. In the working out of the story the author keeps the reader on the qui vive throughout.

MY COUNTRY, by George Rothwell Browne. Boston: Small, Maynard & Co., \$1.50.

Best Sellers

In the Bookman's list of best-selling novels for July, Lockie's "The Red Planet" leads, displacing "Mr. Britling Sees It Through," which had been first for three or four previous months. "Mr. Britling Sees It Through" is followed by "The Definite Object," fourth; Bachelier's "Light in the Clearing," fifth; and Wharton's "Summer" is sixth. One Philadelphia merchant remarks that "The Definite Object" is a more distinctly American. In the working out of the story the author keeps the reader on the qui vive throughout.

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Just Out

BEYOND by JOHN GALSWORTHY

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"Mademoiselle Miss"

Letters from an American girl serving with the rank of Lieutenant in a French Army Hospital at the front for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Price 50 Cents

MOTHERHOOD A SOCIAL NECESSITY

It Will Flourish Best in the Old-Fashioned Home Where Love Is

Kathleen Norris might have written a very different book from "Martie, the Unconquered," noticed elsewhere on this page, if she had first read Mrs. Walter M. Gallichan's discussion of the place of woman in the social economy, published under the title of "Motherhood."

Mrs. Gallichan's book, in spite of many faults, is a valuable contribution to the discussion of the woman question for the reason that she recognizes facts and attempts to adjust her theories to them.

For example, she says that what is paramount in woman is secondary in man and that by using her subordinate qualities, as she must do in competition with man, "she is up against his dominant qualities and will be beaten by him." If, however, she continues, woman develops her dominant qualities she cannot fail to occupy a position of power. "We cannot escape from nature," she says, "and no matter how seemingly urgent it is for women to train themselves to act like men on account of prevailing economic conditions, it is always wrong at the bottom to yield to those conditions; the results will not fail to bring evil in the future."

She says further that if after the coming of peace the women who have been doing men's work do not find it better to return to their homes the individual home may disappear and be replaced by some form of communal living. Such an outcome would be a step backward and a sign of the failure of our civilization. There is nothing more important for the good of society at large than monogamous marriage and the preservation of the home, whose primary value "is to immerse the child in a protective environment of its own."

The motive of the book is found in one of the sentences of dedication to her son. It reads: "I know that the redemption of woman rests in the growing knowledge and consciousness of her responsibility to the race."

While defending monogamous marriage, Mrs. Gallichan urges a relaxation of the divorce laws so that unsuccessful marriages may be dissolved and irregular sex relations may be discouraged. She would permit temporary unions between men and women, provided by a financial arrangement that would protect the woman when the man grew weary of her, a plan that she thinks would be much better than the present practice. In other words, she would make legal much that is now illicit and she believes that social morals would be improved by such an arrangement. Opinions will differ on this point, but she argues her case well. The value of the book, however, lies in its plea for the preservation of the home as a necessary social institution.

MOTHERHOOD, And the Relationship of the sexes. By C. F. Gallichan. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., \$2.50.

Latest Magazines

The September Bookman is an unusually interesting number. Its first article is on peace by legislation, by Cary H. Thurston. It is followed by a discussion of the proper ownership of the Holy Land by Ameen Rihani. Clair Kenmore writes of Lower California and its ruler, Esteban Cantu, who is the author of that part of Mexico. Havlock Ellis has an extended discussion of the psychoanalysts and Florence Finch Kelly writes "A Message to Mothers." There are other articles, but these are of most interest at the present time.

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Douglas Fairbanks

has again delighted his friends. His new book "LAUGH AND LIVE" fairly bubbles with kindness, courage and sheer good humor. It's the big non-fiction book of the year. Get it. Read it.

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Donald Hankey the man

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Galsworthy's

New Novel BEYOND \$1.50 net CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

Professor's Progress"—appears in the September number. As it is printed anonymously it is probable that there is some autobiography in it which the author does not wish to be connected with in his own time. John Spargo discusses "Socialism and Internationalism." Edward Garnett writes some critical notes on American poets and Robert Frost has a poem with the promise of "The Axe-Tree," which those who admire Frost will like. There are four articles on the war and several other interesting contributions.

Rules for Motorboating

Charles F. Chapman, editor of Motor Boating, has prepared an excellent handbook for the instruction of owners of small power craft. It contains the rules for meeting and passing, describes the lights for all classes of boats so clearly that the amateur can identify any type of craft at night, and it tells what the different types of buoys indicate. There are chapters on compass and charts, on plotting and navigating in fog, on flags and colors and on yachting etiquette. Directions for handling a boat under various sea conditions are given and there are lists of articles needed for the proper equipment of a boat, together with suggestions for meals on board. The little volume will be invaluable to the yachtsman who is interested in fitting himself to be of service to the Government.

FRANCIS MOTORBOAT HANDLING, SEA-MANSHIP AND PILOTING. By C. F. Chapman, M. E. New York: Motor Boating, 11.

MUSIC LOVERS PARTICULARLY WILL ENJOY THE NEW NOVEL

ALEXIS

How a gifted, attractive boy of humble origin is discovered and trained by a musical critic; how he develops into a genius and repays his benefactor with the highest gift within his power. Here is a novel that will hold you and thrill you. Behind a plot of love and a boy's awakening passion is a plea for sincerity in art. \$1.50 net at all bookstores.

STUART MACLEAN

THIS IS AN APPLETON BOOK. D. Appleton & Co., Publishers, N.Y.

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By B. M. BOWER. A story of life at a Forest Reserve Station on a California mountain top, a tale of action and excitement and love, full of the charm of the great outdoors. \$1.35 net

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The Mexican Problem

By C. W. Barron. Author of "THE AUDACIOUS WAR"

WHAT THE PAPERS SAY: BOSTON ADVERTISER: One of the clearest ideas of conditions and the way to solve the obstacles of Carranza's nation yet published.

BROOKLYN EAGLE: With clear insight Mr. Barron appraises the causes of turmoil in stricken Mexico and analyzes her needs.

RICHMOND, VA., TIMES DESPATCH: It goes deeper into the causes of its ailments and the cure than any other work heretofore published.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS: Mr. Barron comes forward with a remedy that appeals strongly to the sense of reason, and that is set forth with compelling logic and sanity.

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THE PHILADELPHIA NEWS BUREAU Independence Square, East